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The School Question Relating to the Distribution of State aid.

In the report of the State Superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 1st, 1891 we find it recommended. "If any feel that even the increase in the appropriation does not enable them to lengthen the term and at the same time to improve the schools in other respects as they desire, they will do well to consider the propriety of securing a change in the basis of the distribution of the State appropriation."

Now this is very good advice, as far as it goes; but I suggest that every taxpayer examine the tabular statement of the various counties, and see for themselves just how the old basis has operated; and then determine whether we should not have a very radical change instead of a partial one as is suggested by the State Superintendent.

The plan he suggests is "to appropriate to each district laying a tax of at least ten mills for school purposes, a fixed sum, one hundred dollars for instance for each teacher employed for not less than six months at not less than twenty five dollars per month, and distributing the balance upon the present basis." To illustrate the working of the basis suggested by him, he cites Cameron and Allegheny counties.

Cameron county with the increased appropriation upon the old basis of distribution, would receive five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, but, upon the basis suggested would receive seven thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars. An increase of two thousand and thirty-four dollars by the change of basis.

Allegheny county upon the old basis, would receive about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, but upon the basis suggested would receive three hundred and two thousand dollars. An increase of twelve thousand dollars by the change of basis.

I have taken the above figures from the State Superintendent's report for the above named years. If they are not correct, it is no fault of mine.

I confess that I am at a loss to see why Allegheny county with only three districts representing twenty-three schools laying a ten mill tax should receive an increase of nearly ten thousand dollars more than Cameron county with seven districts representing forty-five schools, and laying from ten to thirteen mills tax for school purposes.

I do not mean to insinuate, that the Superintendent's figuring is incorrect. But if it is correct, it looks to me like increasing the oats to the fat horse.

Now, I propose pointing out what seems to me the unfairness of the distribution of the State appropriation upon the old basis, and shall try to show, that the basis suggested by the State Superintendent falls far short of being a remedy for the evil.

I shall confine myself principally to the two counties above named, not because there is more inequality or unfairness manifested in them than elsewhere, but because they have been already cited. I shall take as a basis for my figuring the report of 1891.

Cameron county upon the old basis of distribution, with a less appropriation from the State than now, received fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents per school on an average. One district receiving one hundred and fifteen dollars, and another receiving the paltry sum of twenty-six dollars per school.

Allegheny county at the same time received an average of one hundred and sixty dollars per school, almost double that of Cameron. One district receiving one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and another receiving thirty-six dollars per school.

I quote from Dr. Waller's report, when I say that the children of those districts receiving the smaller amount, "upon every principle underlying public instruction, are entitled to as good teachers and as long a term as are those in the cities." I would add, that upon every principle of justice and equality, they are entitled to this without paying a double rate of taxation.

Cameron county with an average rate of nearly eleven mills tax, kept their schools open a little over six months.

Allegheny county with an average rate of about four and one fourth mills tax, kept their schools open a little over nine months. Now let us look at the situation after the change of basis suggested by the State Superintendent. Cameron county would receive one hundred and sixty dollars per school, and Allegheny county would receive one hundred and eighty-two dollars per school. Twenty-two dollars or about sixty-six bushel of oats in favor of the fat horse.

This same report suggests, that Cameron county can with this increase of appropriation and the same rate of taxation keep their school open eight months each year.

I will add, that Allegheny county can keep their schools open over nine on an average, and reduce their aggregate taxation (which is already less than half the rate of Cameron county) a little more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. And if the amount of salary is any criterion by which to judge the qualification of the teachers, they may have the better teachers.

The same inequality that I have mentioned exists to a greater or less extent throughout the State. A person has to but glance over the tabular statement of the various counties to see that one district is required to pay one mill tax, another thirteen. One district receives over one hundred dollars of State aid, another less than thirty, this before the large increase in the State aid, but the increase will not of itself change the inequality.

Now if any person can see any fairness in the old mode of distribution or the one suggested by the State Superintendent, I should feel like addressing to him the question once addressed to a boy by an old gentleman who was trying to beat some common sense idea into his head, viz. Whether has thine understanding fled, my child?

I am free to admit that Dr. Waller's suggestion is a step in the right direction, but it is too short a step, it does not even approximately overcome the injustice or inequality.

In fact equality can not be reached by any plan which incorporates as a part of it the old basis of distribution. Some entirely new basis or plan must be adopted, or we must continue to feed the fat horse at the expense of the lean one.

I am aware that it is difficult perhaps impossible to arrive at any perfectly equitable plan to raise money to keep up our public schools; but I do think, that some plan might be adopted, that would come nearer equal and exact justice to all, than any yet adopted or suggested.

It never seemed to me quite right for any man to indulge in criticizing what others are doing, without suggesting something which (in his judgment at least) is "a more excellent way." It may look like presumption for me to attempt anything of that kind. But having no financial reputation to either win or lose, I shall venture a suggestion.

If the State Legislature is going to assume the paternal role and dictate to its masters how long they must keep their school open for the benefit of their children, they should by all means divide the expenses as nearly equal as is practicable, among those who are to be benefited or burdened by the arrangement. Hence the plan I suggest is, that our State Legislature pass a law fixing a uniform rate of taxation throughout the State, and a uniform number of months to keep the school open. And I advise that the number of months be not so great, that a portion of the time must be wasted in some districts, so far as the children of the district are concerned.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that in many parts of our State children who have arrived at an age to be benefited by a long term of school cannot be spared for a long time from work necessary to secure a decent livelihood. It would be manifestly unjust to tax such districts in order to give more steady employment to the teachers who would be the only real beneficiary of the arrangement.

This plan would not hinder any district having the means and disposition to do so, from adding a few mills to their tax rate, and keep their schools open for a longer term than that required by law.

If children in certain districts have nothing to do, or not disposed to do anything, and their parents desire to send them to school most of the time to get them out of the way, or to keep them out of mischief, we will raise no objections. They may even build gymnasiums in which to give them physical exercise, if they do not wish their children to be humiliated by taking up some healthy, useful and honorable employment, and we will not interfere.

But every principle of justice and fair dealing forbids that such tax should be levied upon those who have to work themselves and require their children to work the greater part of the year, in order to make the buckle reach the strap.

I for one am not disposed to envy my more favored or ease taking neighbor. Our own situation is not without certain redeeming features. I will mention a few although not exactly germane to the subject in

hand. The exercise which necessity compels us to take to secure a livelihood, or the plainness of our diet, or the brain power, to strengthen and develop the physical man and beautify the countenance. But we are unwilling to pay unnecessary tax on account of these advantages.

In conclusion I wish to say to every body and every body's relations and all the rest of mankind, that I am not opposed to education, nor to any honorable and fair means of securing it. I do not believe that it makes thieves or rogues though it may help them to positions where they can play their craft to better advantage. I have sometimes thought that there was a class of people who had a hereditary tendency to dishonest practices. They seem to have started in life with an unorthodox kink in their moral make up. In fact I have heard of young children so depraved that they would steal the pins out of their mother's dress while they were nursing. Never having been an eye witness to such an early manifestation of total depravity, I cannot vouch for its truth, but if it is true, schools are not to blame for it. I wish to say further that while I am a friend of education and am ready at all times to defend it when in my judgment it is unjustly assailed; I do not believe, that a mastery of all the arts and sciences "is the chief end of man."

This last theory may be the result of certain catechetical training which I received in my boyhood days.

With the most fraternal regard for all true lovers of education I now close this communication, expecting at no distant day to take up a different phase of the same subject.

JAMES I. CAMPBELL.

P. S. We have had a grand old fashioned snow storm in our neighborhood. Some of you have perhaps heard of it, but may not have heard of the idea which it suggested to my mind. It looked just a little to me as though it might have been distributed by the same parties who distribute the State appropriation, as it varied in depth from two or three inches to about three feet. We are not complaining this time. We got our full share. We are not chronic grumblers. We never complain, when fairly dealt with.

J. I. C.

LIGHT STREET.

A surprise party from town numbering about forty spent Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Strauser.

Rev. F. E. Shaffer of the Evangelical Church spent the past week at conference; returning on Tuesday evening. We learn that he leaves us going to Ransom near Pittston.

Miss Anna Heacock of Greenwood is visiting at H. E. Heacock's.

H. W. Terwilliger of Jerseytown spent Sunday with his parents.

G. P. Reighard has so far recovered from his recent attack of paralysis of the throat as to be out again.

The sale of G. M. Lockard's was well attended. Next thing to the fair.

Jos. Fausey who is addicted to getting drunk met with an accident by being run over on Tuesday.

B. W. Drake moved into his new home last week.

D. J. Brown returned from his Southern trip last week leaving his son Jay in Florida.

Mrs. G. P. Reighard and Mrs. E. E. Shaffer attended the Evangelical conference at Milton a few days.

An oyster supper was given to a few invited guests on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gerard at their residence.

B. W. White who has been sick most of the winter is now able to be out again.

There is a great effort being made to form a new county out of portions of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, with the county seat at Hazleton. The bill has been reported favorably. Prominent politicians and business men from Wilkes-Barre are opposing the measure, just as they did when Scranton was cut off from Luzerne county and the new county of Lackawanna formed. At present it requires nearly a half day to travel by rail from Hazleton to Wilkes-Barre; and upon this argument of inconvenience, it looks now as if a new county would be formed.

A wild cat skin hangs in one of Lowenberg's show windows. The animal was killed near Stillwater, one day last week. It is seldom they are found in this region nowadays.

Easter novelties have appeared in the windows of Phillips' Bakery.

CENTRAL.

A few days since a party of taxpayers happened to meet at the Post Office, and was talking on or about public roads. Well, to say they are about snowed up in many places would be about the facts.

Concerning roads and a good many other articles a man in one instance, that came under the view of the crowd, was so inconsistent as to ask the supervisor to open a piece of road so that he could haul some brick to make a chimney next summer, when the same place one could get to by going through a field a short distance. Perhaps he is like some that want the roads dug out in the center at a heavy expense with pick and shovel.

Messrs. Fritz and Sutliff have started the butchering business at the old stand occupied by J. M. DeWitt, in Jamison City. This firm means business.

Mr. Perry has had his fire loss adjusted and expects to build soon as weather permits. The expectations of many that make it a point to stop at that pleasant resort, will probably not have Mrs. Perry to get their elegant meals and fried trout, as the season for catching the speckled beauties will be here before they can get their new hotel in working order.

Mrs. Tony Bush, son and sister Ella, have arrived from the Clearfield section, preparatory to moving to Beach Creek on or about April 1st.

About twenty five went to Elk Grove to attend an oyster supper, evening of 3rd inst., benefit of P. O. S. of A. at that place, and it is said to have been a success.

L. C.

MILLVILLE.

Ida, wife of Edward McHenry, gave birth recently to a pair of twins, which are doing nicely, but the mother is in a very critical condition.

Several of our citizens attended the funeral of John Hendershott of Eversgrove, last Saturday at one o'clock. He died in Michigan, and his remains were brought home by his daughter, Ella Merical, who lives at that place. He was nearly 91 years old. Interment at Jerseytown.

Cyrus Demott was in attendance at the inauguration of President Cleveland on the 4th inst.

D. H. Burrell gave us quite a talk Sunday afternoon at the L. T. L. meeting. He also gave a lecture in the Free Church at night.

The Silver Lake quartette have come and gone and they were certainly immense. Those who failed to hear them missed something grand.

Sarah, oldest daughter of William and Jane Williams, died last Monday at 1:30 o'clock; funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Jerseytown.

Mary P. Eves, employee at Swarthmore College, spent a few days in town this week.

The question is now, will Ben make a good railroader or Louis a good blacksmith?

Forgiven.

Mr. Fredrick Bryton and his company of capable people who will produce "Forgiven" at the Opera House this evening, arrived here from Shamokin this afternoon. At Shamokin they gave one of the best, and most finished performances of the season, and were received most enthusiastically.

The editor of the *Telegram* was one of the audience who saw the play, and has no hesitancy in giving it his personal endorsement, assuring the people of Ashland that there is a treat in store for them that they will appreciate. Mr. Bryton has been suffering from a severe cold for the past week, and at Pottsville could not appear, but he has so far recovered as to be able to appear this evening. We bespeak for Mr. Bryton and his company a crowded house, and we know they will deserve it.—*Ashland Telegram*.

This play will be presented at the Bloomsburg Opera House on Saturday evening, 11th inst.

One of the finest pieces of workmanship that we have seen for a long time is a table in the new store room of J. R. Townsend. It was made at the Mears Manufacturing Company. It is a large cutting table, the bottom being of southern poplar—clear and dry, while the top is made of cherry and maple. The cherry and maple are of inch to two and one-half inches—each alternating, being nailed and glued together, the edges of the strips appearing upon the face of the table. It was built for a substantial as well as ornamental piece, and will no doubt fulfill the requirements.

ENTERTAINMENT OF EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.

The Excelsior Society gave an entertainment at the High School building Saturday evening, March 4th. The following was the programme: Music by the orchestra, consisting of Carl Caswell, pianist; James Stamm, cornet; Dan Butler and Ed Holmes, violins; Harry Barton, bass viol. Recitation "Patty's Courtship," Miss Nellie Ent. Essay, "Progress of the United States," Francis Drinker. Recitation, "The Burning Prairie," May Evans. Music, Lillie Keller and Anna Savage. Dialogue, "Exchanged Baggage"—this was a very interesting play in four acts, concluding with a tableau. A second selection was rendered by the orchestra. Recitation, "Gone Some where," Caroline Kashner. Debate, subject "Compulsory Education of no use to Pennsylvania—Affirmative," Carl Caswell, Harry Achenbach, Mazie Kunkle; Negative—Harry Barton, Josephine Purcell, Charles Kesty. The negative side produced the better arguments, and certainly sustained their side of the question. Recitation "Too utterly, utter," Bertha Shoemaker. Instrumental solo by Lillie Keller. Recitation "A School Girl's Time," Anna Savage. Declamation, "A School Boy's Time," Clyde Workheiser. Duet by Nellie Ent and Anna Savage. Recitation, "Only the Brakemen," Clara Kunkel. The entertainment concluded with a very amusing dialogue entitled "Siamese Twins," rendered by the following: Reber Mears, Howard Traub, Daniel Butler, Art Workheiser, James Saltzer.

At the beginning of the entertainment Principal Sterner announced that he had selected three of the School Directors, viz: J. R. Townsend, R. R. Little and J. K. Bittenbender, to act as judges, who should select the three best in recitations and the three best in debate. He also stated that in three or four weeks the Lyceum would give an entertainment when the other three members of the School Board would be invited to act as judges and select the three best in recitations and the three best in debate. A final contest would be given in April, when only those selected would take part, and when another committee would be selected to decide upon the three best in both contests. The committee gave their decision in favor of May Evans, Anna Savage, and Bertha Shoemaker in recitations, and Charles Kesty, Josephine Purcell and Carl Caswell in debate.

The young gentlemen of the Philologist Society gave an excellent entertainment in the Normal School Auditorium last Saturday evening. The exercises were begun with music by the Normal Orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Butts, followed by an address by the president Mr. H. Crow, an oration "The U. S. in 1893" by Mr. J. K. Krout, declamations and music.

The program throughout was very well rendered and showed careful preparation, as well as ability for such work. But the most prominent feature of the evening was the ceremony of inaugurating the President of the United States. While Cleveland's march was being played the procession composed of the President-elect, President Harrison, cabinet officers, the diplomatic corps, and distinguished senators, governors and congressmen marched to the platform where the President-elect Mr. I. A. DeWitt took the oath of office and afterwards delivered his address in which he enumerated the needs of our country. The address was excellent in every particular and would have been worthy of Cleveland himself.

THE CONCERT.

It is quite evident that the people of this community are not burning up with enthusiasm over the proposition to mark the sites of the forts in Indian times. If they were, the Opera House would have been better filled on Tuesday night, to hear what was in every particular a delightful concert. The singing of the Philadelphia Quartette was very fine; Miss Annie Ent presided at the piano with great skill and grace; Mr. Chas. P. Elwell rendered his violin solo with great tenderness and expression, and Miss Deamer of Williamsport played a piano solo very nicely. The playing of the orchestra was especially enjoyable, and it is to be hoped that this excellent organization will keep up their good work, as they have the material for a first class orchestra. The members are Charles Elwell, W. H. Butts, C. H. Stauffer, Alex. Cohen, Harry Houck, Harry Eshleman, O. W. Ent, Frank Miller, Edward Searles, William Knorr, William Metherell.

The proceeds were about \$100.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rose Ladd of Towanda is visiting at Judge Elwell's.

Mrs. T. R. Jordan of Sayre spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. H. W. Sloan is visiting relatives in Washington, D. C.

Miss Lizzie Gorton is spending the week at home with her parents, near Rohrsburg.

Senator Grant Herring and wife of Bloomsburg and Peter A. Evans of Montour were at Washington to witness the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Rev. T. H. Cullen of Freehold, N. J. formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia that confined him to the house for several weeks.

Rev. P. A. Heilman, pastor of the Lutheran church, will deliver expository sermons from the Gospel of St. John during the month of March. Week day services will be held on Wednesday and Friday of each week, until the last week in March when services will be held every evening except Saturday. Every Thursday evening he will meet with the Senior Catechetical class.

Evangelist Davidson closed his revival meetings in Bloomsburg, Thursday evening of last week. About two hundred and fifty have experienced a change of heart, and resolved from this time forward to lead a better life.

It has been one of the greatest revivals in our county. Mr. Davidson won the respect and admiration of our good people at the beginning of the services, and as a result the large Opera House was crowded with anxious hearers every evening.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office March 21st, 1893.

Miss Emma Bell, Leressa Crawford, Mrs. Mary Corliss, Miss Retta Cox, Miss Ella Gorton, Mr. William E. Jones and Mr. William Willer.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised March 7, 1893. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

The Wilkes-Barre and Western railroad Company has called a meeting at their office in Watsonstown, Pa., on Tuesday of next week, March 14th, to consider the question of consolidation of the Wilkes-Barre and Western, the Orangeville and Lehigh Valley and the Turbotville and Williamsport roads. With this consolidation a through line would be made from Williamsport to Wilkes-Barre connecting the anthracite coal fields and the West Branch lumber districts.

The "coon" is a failure. The 2nd of February is always watched closely by those who are fortelling events, as an indication of warm or cold weather for the succeeding six weeks. If the "coon" sees his shadow, we can look for cold weather, if not, we can expect mild weather. February 2nd was a cloudy day and all looked forward to a mild six weeks, but the extreme cold weather during the whole month of February proves that the "coon" has nothing to do with it. Our old time winters have returned and we must be prepared with large coal bins to meet them.

A few days ago a lady of Mr. Carmel named Mrs. Bridget Haverty dropped a five dollar note in the back yard. A "nanny" goat picked it up for grass, and had nearly devoured it when discovered by the owner. She reserved a fragment of the bill and sent it to the United States treasury for redemption. In reply she was told to make affidavit to the destruction of the money, before a justice of the peace or Notary Public and the government would redeem its promise. The affidavit was made and the lady is anxiously looking for a return of the five dollars.

TOWNSEND'S OPENING.

On Saturday last, John R. Townsend opened his new store in the room recently occupied by G. W. Bertsch in the First National Bank building. He has a fine stock of hats, caps, neckwear, gents' furnishing goods and has just received an extensive line of the latest spring styles for pants, suitings, and light overcoats. The opening day was marked by a rush of orders for clothing, as his reputation as a cutter and fitter, and his excellent taste in the selection of goods has been well known and recognized in this community for the past twenty three years.

UNFORGOTTEN.

The morning hours were merry,
The genial noon is calm,
The fragrance of the wild rose
Is like a healing balm:
The birds within the woodland
Carol a happy song,
But in my heart abideth still
A sorrow deep and strong—
My poor lost love!

The glittering streamlet murmurs
Over its pebbly bed;
The fleecy cloud is sailing
So lightly overhead;
The southern breeze is playing
Among the hazel boughs;
But, ah! remembrance dies not
Of hopeful, happy vows—
My poor lost love!

The calm, lone hills ascending
Toward the clear, blue sky,
O'erlook the smiling valley
Where here at rest I lie;
Those lone hills are the emblem
Of that far, silent land,
Where she I love is resting,
One of a countless band—
My poor lost love!

A vision of a yew tree—
A narrow, turf-clad grave—
The winter of a country
Where winds tempestuous rave;
A little torrent falling
With moaning, mournful sound,
Fills my imagination
Far more than all around—
My poor lost love!

Ah! gentle, joyous Nature,
Thy weariest, mourning child
Delights in thy rejoicing,
But may not be beguiled
From thinking of that dear one,
With dull heart, aching sore;
My own, my vanished loved one,
My soul's light evermore—
My poor lost love!

UP THE FLUME.

It was the fall of the year, and the ripened glory of autumn was over the far southwestern town. The streets were yellow with the golden beams of the sun; beams that crept up as the day lengthened, and mingled with the purple of the mists.

The morning was so beautiful that Sheriff Gifford, as he stepped into the post-office, whistled a familiar air, with happy enjoyment of life in general and the weather in particular. But his exuberance was checked by the appearance of a man whose dark face wore a sinister look, and who was known as "Pedro, the Mexican teamster."

Sheriff Gifford knew that the fellow bore an evil reputation; that deeds dark and dire had been attributed to him. But heretofore he had been cunning and stealthy, and no accusation could be proven. But this morning he appeared possessed of a spirit just the reverse, for when Sheriff Gifford inquired, "Why do you carry that gun, Pedro?" he replied with bravado, "I am going to kill Hercules, the Ranger, on sight!"

Gifford was startled by an exclamation of such import uttered in so free a manner, and by a man not given to jesting.

"I wouldn't say that, Pedro; put up the weapon; you do not need it."

His reply was vindictive and determined.

"I have sworn to kill Hercules, and I am going to do it!"

"Don't talk nonsense, Pedro! Give me that gun and say you are only jesting, or I shall be obliged to arrest you."

Pedro knew that he must yield to Gifford's authority; he passed over the gun, cunningly remarking as he did so: "Pedro is no fool! When he is in earnest he keeps his own counsel."

Gifford, much relieved, replied: "Take my advice, and do nothing that will lodge you in my quarters."

With a characteristic shrug of his shoulders, the Mexican went into the street. Sheriff Gifford was troubled even after the assurance given him, and he sought out Hercules, to warn him to be on his guard in case of treachery on Pedro's part. Around a corner came a man of colossal height and proportions. He was six feet five, with shoulders straight and of great breadth; graceful, sinewy limbs; head finely formed and hair closely cropped. A face that could wear a fierce, cruel look or a kind and genial one, just as the heart throbbed to the man's untutored nature or to his spasmodic fits of gentleness and humility. Because of his extraordinary size he was called "Hercules," and because of his roving life, the "Ranger."

He was walking along with a smile on his lips. Like Sheriff Gifford, he felt the exceeding beauty and splendor of the morning, and thoughts generous and noble prompted him to kindly deeds. He had taken a sobbing child up in his strong arms and soothed it to quiet. He had restored the fallen bundle of an old woman, taken her to her home, and as he said "good-day," slipped a five dollar bill into her trembling hand. He had taken a saloon keeper to task for selling liquor to a youth whose refined face spoke eloquently of a childhood of Christian training. The lad told Hercules that he had come "out West" and fallen into evil ways.

"Why not go home again, youngster?"

"Can not do it; haven't got the money," was the terse, hopeless reply. "Is that all?" said Hercules. "Here, take this purse and what it contains; the coach is just leaving."

Before the boy could realize his good fortune he was aboard and off for the East. Hercules sauntered on in a tender, thoughtful mood until he was accosted by Sheriff Gifford.

"Glad to meet you, Hercules; I do not know whether this communication has weight or not; Pedro, the teamster, has said that he will kill you on sight, or, at least, before sunset."

Instantly the blood of Hercules was on fire. But his tone was quiet, and the sheriff was deceived by it.

"Pedro said that, did he? Well, we shall see!"

Then he passed on, and in a lonely by street encountered Pedro. Before the teamster could make a movement Hercules said:

"Hands up, Senor Pedro!"

Pedro was not a small man, but he appeared so in contrast to Hercules.

"So you are ready for me, Hercules?"

"Yes, and I will relieve you of that revolver. Now march in front of me!"

They met no one, and at length Hercules and his prisoner entered a cheap eating-house, and the former asked for a private room, setting at rest all doubts of the proprietor by ordering dinner for two to be served there. During the meal Hercules interrogated Pedro as to his reason for the threat he had uttered against him.

"Because," suddenly replied the man, "I heard that you had come into town to reach on me; about that murder case, you know."

"Yes, I know about it; but you should have been sure of my going to inform on you before you said what you are sorry for now."

Pedro shivered; he understood what the words implied, and the question that followed did but increase his fear.

"How many men have you killed in your time, Pedro?"

Despite his reluctance to commit himself, Pedro felt compelled to reply truthfully:

"Eleven."

"And you thought to make me the twelfth. Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Hercules. "You are too small a man for that. Now that you have had your dinner take that violin and play for me. I am fond of music. See that you play until I bid you cease, or I shall play you a tune with this six-shooter."

Pedro obeyed with alacrity. For two hours the strains of music echoed through that adobe building. Spanish, French, German and Scotch airs. Then Hercules said:

"Give me something American; the national airs, for instance. Don't say you are tired. It is not sunset yet."

The Star Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle and Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, with and without variations. Then the war songs; then songs sentimental and pathetic. Finally the Dead March. Pedro's arms ached and his fingers refused longer to guide the bow.

The music had rippled on without cessation since one o'clock, and now the sun was sinking slowly behind the horizon. Hercules was sitting apparently asleep. Pedro thought to take advantage of this indifference, and gave an agile spring toward the revolver resting close to the hand of Hercules. But the latter's apathy was only assumed.

The rage, the brutality of his nature had been aroused by the cowardly threat of the teamster, and he had resolved to kill him from the moment he heard of Pedro's sinister intention toward himself. All the afternoon he had been playing with his victim, and Pedro was conscious of it. Now the time for which Hercules had waited, the moment before sunset, was here.

The conflict was strength against agility; the armed against the unarmed. It would be a difficult matter to discriminate as to which of the two men was the coward. The same spirit would have been displayed by either having the advantage. Next morning Sheriff Gifford said to the crowd gathered in his office:

"Yes, poor Pedro 'went up the flume' last night. He was killed by Hercules the Ranger. It was a shocking affair! But I am confident now that he would have killed Hercules had the latter not gotten the drop on him."

Locusts.

Locusts are offered for sale in the markets of Arabia, Syria and Egypt. The African bushmen cook them by making great fires. The locusts fly into the flame, their wings are burned, they fall and are roasted; then the bushman draws them forth, eats, and is happy. Some Europeans do not fancy their nutlike flavor, especially at first, while others find them quite palatable.

Lady Anne Blunt tells of riding through a part of Northern Arabia where a swarm of locusts had lately passed, leaving their dead and stragglers behind them. The camels ate these as a relishing morsel with their provender, and her greyhounds picked them up all day, eating a great many of them. She says they were regularly used in camp as a part of the day's ration, and thought a very fair substitute for vegetables, their flavor being somewhat like that of wheat still in the milk.

After trying the many different modes of cooking, all the Europeans agreed that they preferred them simply boiled. When cooked, they took the creatures daintily by the wings, pulled off their long legs, dipped them in salt, and "ate them with much relish." Lady Anne, when she first tested them, thought them "fairly good," but soon came to consider them "a most excellent article of diet." During her visit to Arabia many of the tribes were wholly dependent upon locusts and camel's milk for their food.

What Happened.

"You told me that you were going to a spiritualistic seance last week," said young Hepburn to his chum, McCue, as they were playing a game of billiards at the club the other evening. "Did you go?"

"Oh, yes," replied the other, as he leisurely proceeded to chalk his cue, "I went."

"Well," said his friend, inquiringly, "anything out of the way happen?"

"Well, rather," said McCue. "We had spirit-rapping and table moving, and other things besides, and the whole affair went off splendidly until the medium went into a trance, and then announced that he was the spirit of a man who had had his umbrella stolen, and that the thief was in the room."

"And what happened then?" queried Hepburn.

"Well," replied his chum, "the whole party made a dash for the door, and I was afraid that if I stayed behind I might be taken for the thief, so I retreated with the rest."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The successful manager thanks his lucky stars for his prosperity.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes her.—Hunter.

We all believe in snowballing until we get hit in the neck.—Aitchison Globe.

A widow is one who has buried her husband; a grass widow is one who has simply mislaid him.

If you ever feel yourself getting conceited, just remember that the best people are all dead.

Heterodoxy is said to be any doxy but our own; just as nonsense is sense that differs from ours.

The most irksome thing on earth is a fool that is near, but yet so far that a boot will not reach him.

It is more important to discover a new source of happiness on earth than a new planet in the sky.

There was a yachting accident the other day. An inexperienced passenger sat on one of the tacks.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.

The upright piano may not be thought so grand or so square as others, but it does not show its legs.

Southey used to say that "the moment anything assumed the shape of a duty, Coleridge felt himself incapable of doing it."

Ladies, let your hair, teeth and complexion be false if necessary, but let not your hoods be false; falsehoods are inexcusable.

Children should, if possible, be joyous and happy. If childhood does not blossom, manhood will be likely to bear no fruit.

The agents of those who pilot the coarse and common but ambitious folk through society for cash are as audacious as they are contemptible.

"A cold night, a hot fire, and taters in the ashes." This is Uncle Remus Harris's autobiographical confession of his "ideal state of happiness."

Oh, cursed love of gold; when for thy sake the fool throws up his interest in both worlds, first starved in this, then damned in that to come.—Blair.

Make the republic pre-eminently a nation of home owners and taxpayers, and its future is assured, as well as the morality of its social life.—Seymour Dexter.

He (just engaged)—"I don't think you kiss with the same earnestness and abandon that other girls do." She—"Don't you think so? Why, other men say I do."—Truth.

"Are all the good poets dead?" asked a Chicago editor. Perhaps not; but, judging from our magazine verses, all the bad poets are very much alive, observe the Norristown Herald.

It is discouraging to a newly married man to hear his conscience praising his blushing little wife's first cake, and then have her tell him that she got it at the baker's when she went down town.

A horse will never stand facing wind in a pasture, but will always turn his back. A horse heated by driving can be foundered in a few minutes by standing facing the wind, or in a draught.

"So your wife begged you to give up smoking?" "Yes." "Did you comply?" "I said I would give up smoking if she would give up shopping." "So you still smoke?" "I still smoke."—New York Press.

Circus man (hunting for a stray elephant)—"Have you seen a strange animal around here?" Irishman—"Be-gorra, Oi have that; there was an injin-rubber bull around here pullin' carrots wid his tail."—Bangkok Times.

The Wife—"Mercy on me! Johnny's fallen in the town well, and it's ten foot deep." Editor (calmly)—"Five thousand dollars damages, the paper enlarged and the mortgage lifted. The Lord will provide!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Why don't you go home for your noon lunch?" inquired the city man. "Because," answered the suburbanite, "I don't reach my office soon enough to be able to return home sufficiently early to get back again in time to start home for my dinner."—Chicago Tribune.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The chapel of Wesley, the founder of Methodism in England, has been completely restored. It cost \$85,000.

A missionary canvass of Vermont shows that there are 150,000 people in that State who attend church and 184,000 who do not.

Ram's Horn before its death said: "A good many preachers try so hard to feed a few giraffes in their flocks that they let the sheep and lambs starve to death."

The Congregationalist asks in regard to their superannuates: "What becomes of disabled and aged ministers and their families? A good many of them depend on friends for support, but some on public charity, some suffer in extreme poverty."

Forty years ago Oberlin admitted Antoinette Brown and Lettice Smith to study in its theological department, an innovation so radical that even liberal Oberlin, whose charter secured to women the right to study in all its departments, was fearful of results.

It has been stated that not an infidel book is published in the Welsh language. One thing is certain, the Bible is read and preached and loved there; and while in five counties in the North of Ireland it has required twelve policemen to every 10,000 people, mainly to keep order among those who do not read the Bible, and in the South of Ireland, where the Bible has not been so much read, it has required forty six policemen to every 10,000 people to keep them in order; at the same time it has been stated that in one county in Wales no policeman was required.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsapilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Man's Organism.

PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED IT IS A WONDERFUL CREATION.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

In the human body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds, or fully one fifth of the entire weight. The heart is 6 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,792,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and ten, and at each beat 2½ ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 7 and three-fourth tones per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

This little organ, by its ceaseless industry, pumps each day what is equal to lifting 122 tones one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high. The lungs will contain about 1 gallon of air at the usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area nearly equal to the floor of a room 12 feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds; of a female, 2 pound and 4 ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled.

The skin is composed of three layers and varies from one fourth to one eighth of an inch in thickness. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds. Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain pipe one fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long. Man is marvelously made. Who is eager to investigate the curious and wonderful works of omnipotent wisdom, let him not wonder the wide world around to seek them, but examine himself.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at C. A. Klein's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

The Scientific American, or Town Topics for the coming year can be obtained cheap at this office. tf.

Two Women Speak

For the benefit of others.

Miss Helen Smith,

43 22d Place, Chicago, Ill., says:—

"I was troubled with irregularity and leucorrhœa. I followed Mrs. Pinkham's advice, took her Vegetable Compound, and used her Sanative Wash. I now feel like a new woman, and am perfectly healthy."

Mrs. E. Fox,

Woodstown, N. J., writes:—

"I had been sick 10 years with womb trouble and leucorrhœa. I could do no work. Doctors could not help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Now I can do all my work, and stand nearly all day, and not feel tired. I cannot thank you enough. I recommend it to every woman who has any weakness."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM, MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Liver Pills, 25 cents.

Give for Health.

Give for Health.

Give for Health.

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Give for Health.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed," Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

are Quickly Married. Try it in Your Next

House-Cleaning.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash
Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Jewelry and Silverware.

The time was when the people of this community were obliged to send away for certain kinds of fine goods. Now they can obtain at home almost anything they want. Is it a finger ring you want? LOUIS the XIV RINGS can be found at our store in great variety. Is it cut glass you want? We have a large assortment of DORFLINGER'S CUT GLASS GOODS. Is it imported china you desire? Call and see our VASES, AFTER-DINNER COFFEE CUPS, CHOCOLATE CUPS, PLATES, BONBON BOXES, &c.

Ladies' Gold Watches from \$12 up
Gents' Gold Watches from \$12 up.

Chains, Rings, and all kinds of Jewelry.

In silverware we have the largest and FINEST assortment in the county. Tea sets, Water sets, Shaving mugs, cups, Cake baskets, Butter dishes, Carving sets, and much more than we have space to tell of. In novelties we have Tie clasps, Stamp boxes, Bon-bon boxes, Pin trays, Cigar sets, Picture frames, Individual castors, and all the latest goods in this line. Onyx and Marble clocks, and all other kinds of clocks in great variety. An inspection respectfully requested before you make your selections.

J. G. WELLS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NEXT DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.



SUCCESS CAN BE ACHIEVED

In Any Business by

Untiring Industry,

Careful Economy,

—AND—

Judicious Advertising.

The Road to Opulence Lies Knee-Deep Through
Printer's Ink.



ELYS Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

To Charge Special Town Laws.

The following bill has been introduced in the legislature. If it passes it will change the special law under which Bloomsburg is incorporated. It is entitled an act to enable towns, boroughs and municipalities heretofore chartered by special act of assembly to surrender their charters and become subject to the provisions of the general borough laws.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that whenever a majority of the voters or electors of any town, borough or other municipality heretofore incorporated by a special act of the legislature shall vote in favor of exchanging their special charter for a charter under and subject to the provisions of the general borough laws and supplements thereto said town, borough or municipality shall be chartered under said general borough laws by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which said town borough or other municipality may be situated.

SEC. 2. Whenever the corporate authorities of any such town, borough or other municipality shall by resolution thereof duly passed and recorded among the minutes thereof determine to hold an election upon the question of becoming subject to the provisions of the general borough laws, they shall give notice thereof during at least four weeks immediately prior to the next general election it shall be the duty of the judges and inspectors of elections within said town, borough, or other municipality to receive tickets written or printed from the electors therein qualified to vote by the Constitution of this State, labelled on the outside "General Borough Charter," and containing on the inside the words "For" and "Against," and to deposit said tickets in a box to be provided for the purpose and the electors in voting said tickets shall cross out either the word "For" or the word "Against" and the ticket shall be counted in favor of the proposition not crossed out. The tickets so received shall be counted and a return thereof made to the clerk of the Court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast the judges, inspectors and clerks of the said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth, regulating general elections and all voters, judges and clerks voting at and in attendance upon the elections to be held under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the election laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of the elections in any town, borough, or municipality aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against a general borough charter, no further proceedings shall be had and the result thereof shall be certified to the authorities of said town, borough, or other municipality and shall be recorded on the minutes of their proceedings upon that question in that town, borough, or other municipality for three years thereafter. If it shall appear by the said returns that there is a majority in favor of general borough charter the said court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county shall issue its order and decrees setting forth that said town, borough, or other municipality heretofore incorporated by special act of the Legislature naming said special act shall be a body corporate and politic by the name of the borough subject to, and under the general borough laws of the Commonwealth, and thereafter the said borough shall be governed by and subject to all the provisions of said general borough laws and not subject to the provisions of the special act or acts in the same manner as if originally incorporated under the general borough laws.

SEC. 4. All the property and estates whatsoever, real and personal of the town, borough and municipality which shall have thus become subject to the provisions of the general borough laws are hereby severally and respectively vested in the corporation or body politic of said borough its successor by the name style and title aforesaid to and for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof forever and until the corporation of the said borough shall be duly organized under this act the charter of the said town borough or municipality under said special act shall continue in full force and operation and all officers under the same shall hold their offices until after an election shall take place under the general laws for borough officers and until the period at which officers under the general borough laws shall assume their duties. And as soon as the charter obtained under this act shall go into operation all suits, prosecutions, debts, and claims whatever shall become transferred to said new borough corporation which in all suits pending shall be substituted therein and be under the control and management thereof as fully and completely as if no alteration had been made in said charter and all claims and demands of whatever nature payable presently or in future existing against the previous corporation when the said charter shall go into effect, or operation shall by force thereof, be recovered from or against the said

borough, created by virtue of this act, PROVIDED HOWEVER, that all rights and properties vested by virtue of any of the provisions of the special act or acts applicable to the corporation previous to the incorporation under this act, shall remain so vested under the same conditions and restrictions as if no change whatever, or alteration has been made in the said charter.

SEC. 5. Whenever in any town, borough, or municipality aforesaid, the boundaries thereof shall include lands used exclusively for agricultural and farming purposes, it shall be the duty of the councils in said new borough, in determining the rate of taxation for each year, to assess a tax upon said agricultural and farm land equal to one-half of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for said year so that upon real estate assessed in said borough there shall be two rates of taxation, and it shall be the duty of the assessors in said borough to make assessments of property in conformity with the provisions of this act, and to designate the class in which such property should be rated.

It beats the doctors.—Mrs. Boyd, 22 Weeden St., Providence, R. I. says: "I suffered for three months from rheumatism and neuralgia. The doctor's medicines not giving me any relief, I tried Salvation Oil, and after using two bottles, considered myself perfectly cured."

Some By-Gone Superstitions.

The ancient custom of whirling the teacup and telling fortunes by the dregs, seeing a kiss here, a ring there, clear sky, or tears, is now known as a part of the old divination which even the more enlightened of the heathen ridiculed; the notion of disaster with thirteen at a table has been exploded long ago; the idea that Friday is a day of ill luck, that any of God's days can be days of ill luck, ranks one adhering to it as among the low and ignorant. That one must not trim one's nails on Sunday, lest one do something one is ashamed of before the next Sunday; that the scissors dropping into the floor, instead of upon it, announce a coming guest; that the rocking of an empty chair gives spiritual warnings; that the baying of a dog at night, the breaking of a looking-glass, the putting on of another's crape, all prophesy death—the belief in these and kindred superstitions, and the expression of exercise of such belief, gives one a low caste, and is no longer to be indulged in with safety by those ambitious of social correctness and elegance. Enlightenment has gone too far in these days for those desiring its extension to subject themselves to the idleness of a belief in any possible power over us inherent in any combination of inanimate substances. We have come out into the light, and left the bats and owls and creeping things of the night behind us. We cannot be hampered by those who persist in looking back and lingering over such dust and ashes; we drop their hands and go on. It has become by the edict not only of Christian faith, but even of gay society, an evidence of vulgar breeding, both inadmissible and impossible, to give any more heed than we should to objects of curiosity to these notions and fancies which are in amount the creed of the ignorant beldams of dark ages. These useless and depraving things must all go together in the caldron where the sisters of the blasted heath performed their incantations, belonging to the legends of dark history and unhappy ages, and be allowed to bear no relation whatever to the sweetness and light of our own fortunate days, and those more fortunate, perhaps, to come.—Harper's Bazar.

"The Blood is the Life".

Runs the old saying and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this excellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

Why is it dangerous to go in the country in the Spring?—The leaves begin to shoot and the bull-rush is out.

Catarrah in New England.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrah troubles.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass. I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrah ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggist, Worcester, Mass. An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass. Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass. Cream Balm has given satisfactory results. W. P. Drapper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Society at the Capital.

The society of the capital that is immediately before our eyes is a moving and breathing picture of the life of the country. It is essentially republican. The men and women who compose it come from all ends of the land. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is not like the society that is found at courts or in the charmed circles of those who hedge in kings. Here we have the people doing as best they may what is done by the select of Europe. They may do it crudely, inelegantly, even boisterously, but will any one who has participated in their pleasures say that they do not do it generously, and with a certain nobility of kindness, that, unfortunately for them, is a stranger to many who look at them through cynical loggnettes?

From the President's dwelling down, the houses of the official people who care to perform the social function are open to the public. It is absurd, of course, to speak of the social intercourse carried on on such a basis as involving in any but the slightest degree the element of selection or of exclusiveness. There was a time not many years ago when a few persons were invited to the official receptions at the White House, and placed behind a barrier of receiving women and sofas. It was pleasant for those who were thus chosen, and they were people who helped to make Washington unique and peculiar; but the great Washington world, the really interesting and characteristic specimens of humanity, the representatives of the progressive citizenship of the country, tramped on before that President as their like had tramped on before other Presidents, and as they would continue to tramp on before Presidents yet to come, into the great East Room, out into the halls, timidly through the Conservatory—for simple-minded men and women who do not understand all the complications of social relations have not yet learned the delight of remote corners, and are strongly inclined to doubt the propriety of getting beyond the call of the host or hostess, no matter how large the party may be.—From "Washington Society," by Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Eagerness to produce something cheap often blinds us to the importance of making something good. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts are both cheap and good. 10 cts a bottle.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying this remedy be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. 3-3 1mo

He slipped on a banana peel.
The bump it made him wince,
He fell on his head, and took to his bed,
And he hasn't banana were since.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.
The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand	Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
"Standard Lead Co., Strictly Pure White Lead, St. Louis."	Sulphate of Lead	59.36 per cent.	Begis Chauvenot & Bro., St. Louis.
	Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.	
	White Lead	6.46 per cent.	
		Less than 7 per cent. white lead.	

Misleading Brand
"Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."
Materials
Sulphate of Lead 4.18 per cent. Lehigh & Co., New York.
Oxide of Zinc 45.04 per cent.
Barytes 50.68 per cent.
No white lead in it.
You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing the

John T. Lewis & Bros.
brand. It is manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and is the standard.
For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.,
Philadelphia.

Are You a Catholic?
Are you unemployed? Will you work for \$18.00 per week? Write to me at once.
J. R. GAY,
194 Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.
3-4-1

THERE ARE EIGHT HUNDRED

Of these belated Suits left, which we have been selling at Twelve Dollars. We have decided to clear them all out at **\$9.00 Per Suit**
Just Think of it, \$20 and \$18 Suits for **\$9.00**
Boys' \$12, \$10 and \$8 Knee Pant Suits for **\$5.00**
And \$7, \$6 and \$5 Knee Pant Suits for **\$3.50**
Big Cuts in the prices of Men's and Boys' Overcoats.

Browning, King & Co.
Clothing and Tailors,
910 and 912 CHESTNUT ST.
WARREN A. REED. Opposite Post-Office.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ACHE

In the hands of so many lives that here is where you make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; 50 cents; 1 dollar by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

PILES PATENTS.

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town, sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

TEMP THE ARTIST.

Makes now the finest PORTRAITS and CRAYONS. Is having his Gallery remodelled and fitted up in fine style, and the only first class north light in the county.

12 CABINETS \$1.00.

Also having a wagon on the road fitted with the latest improvements for taking in views, Portraits and Tintypes, will call at your door without extra charge. Reserve your photos as we carry a full line copying samples till we call at your place.
Drop us a postal card and we will set a day to call on you.
Gallery Main St., next to St. Elmo Hotel
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York
Sept. 16, 1 yr.

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CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken is guaranteed to be valid before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00; a year \$12.00 in advance. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York City.

J. R. SMITH & Co. LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,
Knabe,
Weber,
Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—O.O.—
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address: ORATOR F. WOODWARD, Lenoir, N. C.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THOMAS GORREY CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans and Estimates on all kinds of buildings. Repairing and carpenter work promptly attended to.

Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

Inside Hardwood finishes a specialty.

Persons of limited means w'o desire to build can pay part and secure balance by mortgage.

Corn, Potatoes and Wheat grow best when planted with \$20.00 Phosphate.
This is acknowledged by all who have tried it.
Send for new Price List.
YORK Chemical Works, YORK, PA.
3-3-71.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 5. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The Lord's day. How shall we keep it? Neh. xiii, 22; Math. xii, 12. "Sanctify the Sabbath day." Neh. xiii, 22.

1. The Sabbath day. The oldest institution of the world is the Sabbath or Lord's day. It is almost as old as creation. Born on the seventh day of time, christened amid the thunderings of Sinai, observed as sacred and holy by Christ and His disciples, it has all the marks of divinity upon it. If venerableness adds anything of interest or worth to the customs of men, surely it should be accorded to the Sabbath day. It has outlasted the patriarchal altars, witnessed the decay of sacred monuments, survived the tabernacle, temples and gorgeous sacrifices, and after almost 19 Christian centuries it is still honored and revered of men. Its future history is as certain as its past history, because it is divine. Nor will it end with the end of time, for the Scripture tells us of a rest or Sabbath that remains to the people of God beyond this life. All honor, then, to that which always has been, which is and always will be—namely, the Christian Sabbath!

2. Why should the Sabbath be kept? There are many reasons. God observed it and commanded it to be observed. Christ observed it and illustrated the true spirit in which all should observe it. It is necessary to the best physical, mental and moral development of man. God did not institute the Sabbath for divine benefit. "The Sabbath was made for man." Man needs it. The individual needs it. The nation needs it. The world needs it. The toilers in the field, the factory and workshop need it. Nor is it less necessary to the one who labors with his mind. A Sabbath given to the soul is the best of all means for refreshing the intellect of man. The soul needs the Sabbath—both the soul of the saint and the sinner.

3. How should the Sabbath be kept? This is a much discussed question today. Some perhaps are too conservative and others too liberal. It should not be observed in such a way as to make its only virtue that it comes but one day in seven. On the other hand, no such spirit of carelessness, of disregard, should characterize it as to do away with all the sacred claims it has upon us. It is the Lord's day and should in some way be devoted to Him. As its name signifies, it is a rest day, and as such we should keep it holy. On that day we should rest from the labors and pleasures of the other six days; rest because we need rest and this seventh portion of time to devote to God. That the body and mind may have true rest, and that the soul may receive the highest benefit from the Lord's day, we should spend the time in public worship of God, fellowship and communion with the members of our own families, quiet reading and meditation of God's holy word. Thus only can we "sanctify the Sabbath day."

Bible References.—Gen. ii, 1-3; Ex. xx, 9-11; Num. xxviii, 9; Deut. v, 14; Ezek. xlii, 3; Neh. ix, 14; Isa. lviii, 13; Math. xii, 12; Luke iv, 16, 31; vi, 6; John ix, 14; Acts xiii, 14; xv 44; Acts xiii, 27; Heb. iv, 4, 9; I Cor. xvi, 2; Jer. xvii, 27; Num. xv, 32-36; Rev. i, 10.

The External Appearance of Jesus.

I have often wondered what the external appearance of Jesus was like—whether He was tall and slender or short of stature, and whether He was emaciated on account of His frequent fasts and the great burdens resting upon Him. Especially have I wondered what His face was like—whether it was a sweet face which once seen could never be forgotten, or whether, as some tradition says, there never was a smile upon it.

Is there anything wrong in such a thought as this? Does it not seem natural that when one reads so much about the words and acts of Jesus, and knows that a nobler, kinder being never lived, he should wonder as to the expression of His face, the color of His eyes and hair, and meeting Him upon the highway would men be attracted by the beauty of His face or would they be impressed by His homeliness?

While going up and down the Holy Land I thought much about the external appearance of Jesus and wondered whether anywhere in that country I should meet a face that would in some measure answer to my idea of the Christ. In the crowded streets of Jerusalem, in the Garden of Gethsemane, at the Pool of Siloam, at the supposed site of Calvary north of the Damascus gate, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and as we wound along the beaten paths of travel among the hills and over the plains, I kept my eyes open for a picture of the Christ.

Leaving the camp at Tiberias early one morning for a walk northward along the sea I came upon a man standing apparently in deep meditation upon a rock. His hair was long, his figure slight, his countenance sad, his eyes piercing and yet full of tenderness. There seemed to be something about him that aroused strange feelings within my heart. Had I seen the Christ? I have tried to forget that face and form, and yet it clings to me. Whatever the form of Jesus may have been, I know this—that there never was one that came so near my ideal as this.—Rev. E. Herbruck, Ph. D.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

The number of Presbyterian Christian Endeavor societies is as follows: Presbyterian, 5,363; Cumberland Presbyterian, 549; United Presbyterian, 275; Reformed Presbyterian, 43; Scotch Presbyterian, 24. In addition there are enrolled two Westminster leagues of Christian Endeavor.

The Congregationalists have 4,608 Christian Endeavor societies.

Mr. H. B. Pennell, now of Boston, son of Mr. W. H. Pennell, led the first Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, being at the time but 11 years of age.

The total number of Christian Endeavor societies is 23,168; 845 of these societies are in foreign and missionary lands, 1,546 in the Dominion of Canada and 20,779 in our own land. There are now 2,859 Junior Christian Endeavor societies enrolled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

OUR CLUB RATES FOR 1893.

For the coming year we make the following liberal offers to all our subscribers in the county. Those who already take THE COLUMBIAN can avail themselves of any of these offers by paying up to date, and one year in advance. In the case of new subscribers the cash must be paid when the order is given. Sample copies of any of the papers named will be sent to any address in the county, free, on application.

To any one paying all arrearsages and one dollar in advance we will send THE COLUMBIAN and American Farmer for one year. The latter is a monthly farm paper, and the regular price is one dollar a year.

We will send THE COLUMBIAN and New York weekly World one year for \$1.80, regular price \$2.00.

THE COLUMBIAN and Philadelphia weekly Times for \$1.40, regular price \$1.50.

THE COLUMBIAN and Woman's Weekly for \$1.30, worth \$2.00. The Weekly is printed by the New York Recorder, and contains 8 pages of matter that interests womankind especially, no politics, no editorials. This is one of our best offers. Try it a year.

The statement of Bloom Poor District appears in this issue.

According to the statement for Montour County, they have a debt of over \$20,000 in excess of their assets.

The snow upon the top of the mountain in the turnpike leading to Ganoga lake is said to be five feet in depth.

The shirt factory at Benton began operation Monday. It has been leased by John F. Wright.

Bryfogle Bros. have closed their market house on Market street. They will open again about April 1st.

A new edition of the ordinances, laws, and by laws of the Town of Bloomsburg are in press at this office.

Over 60 inches of snow has fallen this winter. Enough to almost cover an ordinary person if it had fallen at one time.

The law offices of H. A. McKillip, W. H. Snyder and Geo. E. Elwell, in the COLUMBIAN building, have been greatly improved by new paper and paint.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers the little pills that cure great ills. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1 yr.

Wood's Business and Shorthand College of Scranton is now the largest school of its class east of Chicago. It leads all its competitors and gets larger every year.

The borough fathers of Mt. Carmel have granted the right of way to the Shamokin-Mt. Carmel electric railway Company. Mt. Carmel is one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing towns in the coal regions. They are anxious to have all the means of travel possible.

John W. Kramer is agent for this county for the Chicago Renting Agency, which secures quarters for visitors to the World's Fair, in hotels and private residences at reasonable rates. No advance money is required. For particulars and a guide to Chicago and the fair, address John W. Kramer, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The most intelligent people of our community recognize in DeWitt's Little Early Risers pills of unequalled merit for dyspepsia, headache and constipation. Very small, perfect in action. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1 yr.

The Williamsport Republican is making a tirade upon John R. Bubb, one of the county commissioners. It seems that Mr. Bubb charged for the time of 313 days during 1892; as there are 314 working days, the Republican offers a prize of two dollars gold pieces to the person who will inform them what day in the year Mr. Bubb missed.

Bad complexion indicates and unhealthy state of the system. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pills that will correct this condition. They act on the liver, they act on the stomach, they act on the bowels. W. S. Rishton Druggist. 10-14-1 yr.

Live Quail Wanted.

Charles Watson McKelvy, and Wm. H. Snyder will pay 25c. per pair for live quail for propagation. Birds to be sound and healthy.

"Papa, I could hardly get John home with the whip." "My son tell the groom to give the horse some Bull's Head Horse and Cattle Powder in his feed. He is suffering from loss of vital energy. Here is 25 cents for a package."

The Place to Buy Coal.

At T. F. Barron & Co's. new colliery on public road, just South of Catholic church, Centralia, Pa.

Note the prices: Egg \$2.80, Stove \$2.90, Chestnut \$2.80, Pea \$1.50.

No SCALES—Full weight given. This coal is mined from the celebrated Buck Mt. vein.

3-10-4t. T. F. Barron & Co.

The Latest Swindle.

An old swindle is being revived and should be watched for by all persons likely to become victims of the wily confidence man. It is the note game. A man goes to his victims, generally a farmer, and represents himself as agent for some agricultural implement. He wants the farmer to sell for him in this section and presents a paper for him to sign. It is a promissory note written in such a way as to read like a contract, but after it is signed the contract part can be torn off making a note of it. The best way to do when a man comes with such a scheme is to turn the dogs on him.

Wood's College of Business and Shorthand offers special rates to teachers during the spring and summer months. The institution regards teachers with special favor as they invariably succeed.

Crinoline To Be Or Not To Be.

Mr. George M. Becker, Democratic member from Hennepin county, in which Minneapolis is situated, caused a sensation in the Minnesota Legislature, on February 3d, by introducing a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of crinoline. The bill in full is as follows:

SEC. I. It shall be unlawful for any persons to manufacture or sell, or to offer for sale, or use, or permit to manufacture, sale or use of any hoop-skirt or hoopskirts, or anything like thereunto, within the limits of Minnesota.

SEC. II. Any persons violating this act, or in any way assisting the violating of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The vexed controversy concerning crinoline, which has been raging in papers of late, is due to the death of Fashion news rather than to actual facts. Whilst newspaper fashion writers have busied themselves discussing the appalling consequences of the revival of the hoopskirt in Paris and whilst the influence of the Princess of Wales has been appealed to stand as a barrier against this coming threatening event, the leading dressmaking houses of the French capital have not yet made a single crinoline for any of their customers. All there is to be said on this subject is that the several pretty novel models of skirts coming from Paris are as a general rule flat around the waist with considerable fullness at the bottom. In order to thoroughly comprehend the actual tendency of Fashion and to get reliable information as to the best way of securing fine models of these stylish skirts, one must consult the McDowell Fashion Magazines: *La Mode de Paris* and *Paris Album* of Fashion are invaluable to dress-makers and sell at \$3.50 a year, or 35 cents per copy. *The French dress-maker*, \$3.00 per year, or 30 cents a copy, is noted for its practical styles. *La Mode*, \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents a month; is the Family Fashion Journal, par excellence. You can subscribe at your newsdealer or by applying directly to the Publishers, A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York City.

It is a truth in medicine that the smallest dose that performs a cure is the best. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the smallest pills, will perform the cure, and are the best. W. S. Rishton, druggist. 10-14-1 yr.

To Rent.

"I want to rent my farm to some first class farmer. B. F. GARDNER. Bloomsburg, Pa.

The proceedings of the Stillwater Institute reached us too late for publication this week.

Special services will be held in the Lutheran church every Friday evening during the month to which every body is welcome. Preaching by the Pastor.

The burglar at midnight may be feared by the timid; but he is not so much to be dreaded as an insidious cough, which stealthily enters the system, and undermines the constitution. When the cough first appears use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the effectual remedy for all such troubles.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1893.

Democratic enthusiasm cannot be washed out, snowed out, blown out or froze out. The north wind blew the snow fell and there were icicles hanging from the trees, houses, and the whiskers of men, but these little annoyances did not count when it came to inaugurating a democratic President. Mr. Cleveland proved his indifference to them by declining to deliver his inaugural address in the Senate chamber, instead of from the open-air platform on the east front of the Capitol, before which, standing in the snow storm, were about 10,000 people. He thought, and correctly, too, that if these people were good enough democrats to brave the storm to see him—few of them could get near enough to hear him—deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office, he was good enough democrat to take off his hat, storm or no storm, and do it, and he did.

There isn't money enough in existence to buy from the President the worn bible upon which he took the oath of office in 1885, and upon which Chief Justice Fuller administered to him the same oath Saturday. It is more valuable than gold or precious stones; it was his mother's, and Mr. Cleveland has never forgotten the the commandment, "Honor thy father and mother" etc.

Not since the second inauguration of G. Grant has there been such a disagreeable inauguration day, but the only noticeable effect the weather had was to keep a few men whose health was not robust out of the parade, which was over three hours long as it was, to disfigure and disarrange the house decorations and to postpone the fireworks. Everything else went off according to programme, just as would have been done had the day been clear and balmy as that on which Mr. Cleveland was first inaugurated. On the reviewing stand with the President and Vice President were a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, among them Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson.

It is difficult to say which of the democratic governors in the procession received the grandest ovations along the line of march, but Peck, of Wisconsin, Flower, of New York and Russell, of Massachusetts, have good reason to put the day down among the proudest of their lives.

It is generally conceded that the Inaugural ball was the most successful, from every point of view ever held, and that the decorations of of the ball room were handsomer and more artistic than had ever been seen here. The members of the committee in charge started out to make this inauguration a memorable one in every respect, and they succeeded. It was a great day for Grover Cleveland, a greater one for the democratic party, and greatest of all for the country, beginning, as it did, an era of real, simon-pure democratic government, not the pinchbeck kind the republicans have given us.

President Cleveland's inaugural address was a model of its kind. A plain honest, straightforward statement of his intention to carry out to its fullest extent the platform upon which he was nominated and elected, and particularly noticeable was the complete ignoring of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. It is evident, and particularly gratifying to democrats, that Mr. Cleveland intends to investigate that subject more thoroughly than Mr. Harrison did before committing himself, and as he put himself, in his address, squarely on record as opposed to subsidies and bounties of all kinds it is certain that if Hawaii gets annexed its sugar planters will get no bounty on their sugar.

The Vice-President, in his address, upon assuming the chair of the Senate at the opening of its extra session, made an excellent impression upon the Senators as well as upon the public. His popularity with the rank and file of the democratic party is unbounded and what is more to the point it is all deserved. He made of the right sort of stuff. A newspaper man was telling him that he supposed the dignity of his new office would prevent a resumption of the free and easy method in vogue in his office, when he was first assistant Post Master General, and the boys were always welcome. Mr. Stevenson laughed and said: "My new office will make no difference. You boys will be just as welcome as in

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CORNER OF MARKET AND MAIN STREETS, BLOOMSBURG.

YOU CAN HAVE THE Cosmopolitan Magazine pay your SCHOOL OR COLLEGE EXPENSES.

1000 FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

At leading Colleges of the country—YALE, VASSAR, HARVARD, ANN ARBOR, WELLESLEY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, GEORGETOWN; the great schools of Art, Medicine, Music, the leading Convents, the schools of Science or Agriculture. The Cosmopolitan Magazine will Signalize its First Edition of 150,000 Copies for January 1893, sent out from its own printing-houses and bindery, by offering One Thousand Scholarships at the leading colleges and schools of the country in consideration of work which any ambitious young boy or girl can readily do—work at once honorable and easy of accomplishment. If you wish to educate yourself—to have your tuition, board, lodging and washing paid at any leading school or college without putting the expense upon your parents, and solely through your own efforts—send for a pamphlet giving full particulars to The Cosmopolitan Magazine, BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. AND 25TH ST., NEW YORK 3-3-4t.

It Tastes Good

One reason why Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has had such a large sale is because it is "Almost as palatable as milk;" but the best reason is that its curative properties are unequalled. It cures the cough, supplies the waste of tissues, produces flesh and builds up the entire system.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

THE YOUTH'S JOURNAL COLUMBIAN CONTEST.

Every Contestant GETS A PRIZE.

1. Where was COLUMBUS born?
 2. What was the actual date of the discovery of America?
 3. Why was this Country not named in honor of COLUMBUS?
- For Correct Answers to the above Questions.
- 1st. \$50.00 in Gold to defray the expenses of the winner to the Columbian Exposition.
- 2nd. \$25.00 in Gold.
- 3rd. \$25.00 in Gold.
- To all others a Beautiful Triple-plated Silver Columbian Souvenir Spoon.
- RULES OF CONTEST—Every answer must be accompanied by 25 cents for a year's subscription to "The Youth's Journal," a high class, semi-monthly paper for the family. Write only on one side of paper and be sure to make name and address plain. The Contest will close May 15th, 1893.
- Address COLUMBIAN CONTEST, Box E. E. 42. "Youth's Journal," Pittsburg, Pa.
- Reference—Liberty National Bank. 2-24-4t.

Dr. Taff's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other narcotic, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES. On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail trial bottle FREE to you that will and does cure asthma. For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFF BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 2-21-12t.

Rupture

J. A. SHERMAN, HERNIA SPECIALIST, respectfully notifies the public, especially the many who have called at his New York office during his absence from his European office, London, England, where his successful treatment and the marvelous cures resulting from it, received the approbation of the most eminent Surgeons of Europe. His fame soon spread, crowding the London office with the victims of Hernia anxious for relief. Patients who had endured long years of suffering came to consult him from India, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France and other countries. The remarkable cures made in London of chronic cases of patients, who had been at the various hospitals and under the care of the most eminent English Surgeons without obtaining relief, consulted J. A. Sherman, and were at once relieved and eventually restored to a state of soundness through his method to the astonishment of the eminent Surgeons who had formerly treated them. In the case of Mr. Henry James, who had been a great sufferer for over 20 years, his wonderful and complete cure was certified to by that distinguished Surgeon and operator on rupture at Kings College, John Wood, F. R. S., F. R. C. S., F. R. C. S., also Dr. Edward Bellamy, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital, etc., Sir Henry Thompson, Surgeon at University College, London, and others.

J. A. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, 294 BROADWAY NEW YORK

CORPORATE DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the North Mountain Lumber Co. will apply by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., on the 28th day of March 1893 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for a decree of dissolution of the said corporation pursuant to the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, when all persons interested in said corporation as stockholders, creditors, or otherwise may appear and be heard. SAM'L WIGFALL, Secretary. 2-2-3t.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To Samuel A. Deily, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. Whereas Salina Deily, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County of Dec. Term, No. 31, 1892, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the sixth day of March next to answer the complaint of the said Salina Deily, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff. 2-2-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George P. Young of Pine Township, Cal. Co., Pa. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George P. Young, late of Pine Township Cal. Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to 2-17-9t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Sherman, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of M. C. Woodward, Trustee, among the parties entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg upon Friday the 24th day of March 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are hereby notified to attend and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. Feb. 22, '93. J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chess is taught in all the Australian public schools.

It is said that the demand for colored teachers in Maryland exceeds the supply.

There are 13,283,170 enrolled pupils in American schools, 363,922 teachers and \$148,173,487 are expended annually.

Gov. Flower of New York has given \$1,000 to the university extension movement, which he thinks should be supported wholly by private beneficence.

Professor E. S. Dana, of Yale, is quoted as saying, in regard to the attendance upon chapel: "The whole thing resolves itself into the question as to whether Yale is a college or a university. If it is a college it may be a proper thing to compel students to attend religious exercises; but a university demands a more liberal spirit."

Beside the system of common schools, attended by over 300,000 pupils, the city of New York supports two colleges, the Normal College for girls, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, and the College of the City of New York, in which 1,100 young men are educated. These institutions are controlled by the Board of Education and are supported by taxation the same as the common schools are.

The results given in the annual statement of the United States Commissioner of Education for the school year 1891-92 show that never has the support of the people to the public schools been so strong as now. Defects which have been disclosed by trial are being corrected all the time. Every year more attention is paid to the construction of buildings, to sanitation, to heating and the like, so that the health of the pupils may not be injured, and especially to improve methods of instruction. Especially gratifying is the marked progress of education among women. Colleges for women are steadily raising the grade of their work. The influences of these agencies will be strongly marked in the children. The stream can not be clear and pure and strong if the fountain is allowed to become defiled. The American people, especially those of moderate incomes, owe it to their children to jealously defend the public schools from the assaults of their enemies in any quarter, and especially from the debasing influence of the small, narrow-minded politician.—Baltimore American.

Of the sixteen American cities with a population of over 200,000 in 1890, only four—Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee and St. Louis—have incorporated the kindergartens on any large scale in their public-school systems. Four more—New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Buffalo—have kindergarten associations organized to introduce the new method as a part of free public education. In San Francisco kindergartens are maintained with no apparent expectation of uniting them to the free-school system. Only Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit, among the seven cities left—the other three being Pittsburgh, Washington and New Orleans—are returned as having charitable or religious associations supporting kindergartens. In 1886-88, forty-six lesser places were named as having one or more kindergartens, "mostly experimental," connected with public schools. The entire work of providing a special education for children from three to six years of age is still in this stage in this country. Contrast this with France, where the *ecoles maternelles*, begun by Oberlin in 1771, and given new life in 1826 by Mme. Millet, have substantially adopted the Froebelian principle and practice, and had in 1887-88 an attendance of 741,224 between the ages of three and six in a population only two-thirds that of the United States, and having a far smaller proportion of young children.—Talcott Williams, in Century Magazine.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

Mr. Staylate—Is your sister expecting me to-night? Tommy—I guess so. She's been sleeping all day.—Brooklyn Life.

Little Dot—Oh, mamma, there's a sign, "Puppies for Sale." Won't you buy me one? Mamma—Wait till you are a little older, dear. Little Dot—But then they'll be dogs.—Tid-Bits.

A Chip of the Old Block—"My papa says I am one of those children who can only be managed by kindness," said the little son of Leech, the illustrator, to a new servant. "So please go and get me some sponge cake and an orange!"—Youth's Companion.

Little Tommy—What is that man cutting the trees for, papa? Tommy's Papa—He is pruning them, my boy. Little Tommy—How soon will the prunes be ripe?—Philadelphia Record.

Little Dorothy, who was playing with her kitten one day, turned to her mamma and said: "Where will my kitten go when it dies?" Her mamma, for lack of a better answer, said: "You had better ask your papa." "Oh, yes," said Dorothy, "that is too hard a question for ladies to answer."

A Question of Legs—"You ought to run all mamma's errands without grumbling," said papa. "Little boys ought to be better than spiders and yet spiders are just as patient as possible." "Yes, sir," was the answer, "and perhaps if I had as many legs as a spider I'd be patienter."—Young People.

Little Johnny—Dogs don't need to talk, 'cause any one can understand their bark. Visitor—Can you? Little Johnny—Easy as rollin' off a log. When my dog is at the door and barks, that means he wants to get in; if he's inside the door and barks, that means he wants to get out. Visitor—Humph! Suppose he is half inside and half outside and barks, what does that mean? Little Johnny—That means that there's a bigger dog than him in our yard.—Good News.

THE HUSTLER.

The hustler, being unbeloved, By every Grace and Muse, He eats at night in Boston and Next morn'g in Syracuse. From the Adirondack Mountains To the far Pacific slopes He plays with lines of latitude Like little skipping-ropes.

His home is in the sleeping-car— No vine or fig-tree's shade— His music is its clanking wheels, His poetry is trade. This missionary of the mart He spreads the true faith's germs— The endless merits of his house Above all other firms.

He buttonholes the kings of trade, His sample case unrolls, And talks until the love of life Grows feeble in their souls. The bolted doors swing wide for him, He heeds not bolts nor bars, And fears not any face of man Beneath the sun or stars.

The heroes of baronial times Were armed from hair to heel, With iron pots upon their heads As panoplies of steel, The hustler hero of to-day Is armorless and weak, But for the vigor of his tongue And bluish breadth of cheek.

He meets all men with fearless mien Nor knows to pause or swerve, With Albigensian bashfulness And Brobdignagian nerve. No dim abstraction vex his soul, His creed and hapiness Is just to make a sale and catch The two o'clock express. —Yankee Blade.

How They Were Married.

The wife of a popular preacher says that a fine-looking young farmer, roughly dressed, with an ox whip in his hand, knocked at the door and was shown into the parlor. There he laid his whip down upon the mantelpiece and proceeded to make known his errand.

"I say, parson," he began, with some embarrassment, "if I was to figger round to-day till I got things fixed to my notion, could I come up here along with a girl and git married?"

"Certainly," said the minister. "What seems to be the trouble?"

"Wal," answered the farmer, "I've got my license—that's all ready; I got it more than a week ago. And now I've got a place to get married at. That's two things. But I haven't said anything to the girl yet. She's in town to-day, though, and I saw her in a store buying some things, and I'm going right down now to ask her."

He took down his whip, flung it over his shoulder and went out of the door and down the street.

The minister and his wife laughed, but the wife went often to the window and peeped out to see if the couple were in sight.

More than an hour passed; she had nearly given them up; but at last they appeared—the girl, as the parson's wife expressed it, "a perfect little beauty and as neat as a pin."

"I had lots of trouble finding her," said the young farmer, by way of explanation.

Then they stood up and were married, while the bride seemed hardly to know whether to smile or to weep. But when the ceremony was over and the minister's wife said something to her about it being so sudden, she replied, while tears brimmed her eyes: "But you see, ma'am, I've loved Jim ever since I can remember, and he was just too stupid to find it out."

Too Funny.

In a small New Hampshire town, which happens to be the junction of two roads, a young woman had occasion to change cars. She explained to the station agent that she was to wait for the seven-forty train for such a place, and he nodded gruffly. A train came in about seven twenty-five, and she asked the guardian of the place:

"Is that my train?"

"No," said he gruffly, "it ain't."

She waited patiently. In half an hour she advanced again and asked:

"Isn't the train to—very late?"

"Gone," replied the man, laconically.

"When did it go?"

"Went at seven twenty-seven."

"What! You said that train wasn't my train?"

"It wasn't your train. That train belonged to the New England and Arctic railroad."

The humorist is now looking for a job.

Two Facts About a King.

An impressionable young gentleman in a country town recently met a charming girl whose grace and beauty took his heart by storm. While conversing with her he made a discovery which he fondly hoped would enable him to make at one brilliant stroke an elegant proof of his ready wit and his boundless affection. Glancing at a modest band of gold that encircled her finger he began:

"Sweet damsel, I pray you present me with the ring you wear, for I assure you it exactly resembles my love for you—it has no end."

"Indeed, sir," promptly replied the maiden, "you must excuse me if I keep the ring, for it exactly resembles also my love for you—it has no beginning."

Throwing a Slipper After a Bride.

The practice of throwing an old shoe after a bride is, it seems, quite misapplied when it is done by some of her companions for luck. According to the spirit of the ceremony, which is of very ancient lineage, it should be done by the parent or guardian of the bride, as indicating a renouncing of all authority over her. Chieftains in feudal times took off their shoes and handed them to their conquerors in token of accepted defeat, from which practice the slipper-throwing custom is said to have descended.

One Was Easily Recognized.

Gummev—You'll have to admit that Snodgrass has his strong points. Glanders—Yes, of course I will. There is his breath, for instance.—Harlem Life.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

There are 110,000 species of plants. Uncle Sam has 6,000 postmistresses. Stone bridges were built in China 2,000 years ago.

The world has thirty-three magnetic observatories.

Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled with soda.

During the Crimean War of 1854-55 785,000 men were slain.

Clocks were worn as ear pendants in Germany in the days of Charles V.

Millions of butterflies are eaten every year by the Australian aborigines.

Three of the first four presidents of the United States married widows.

The first book stereotyped in this country was a New Testament in 1814.

The blood travels through our arteries at a rate of about twelve feet per second.

There are said to be about two thousand varieties of apples raised in this country.

The temperature of the planet Neptune is estimated to be 900 degrees below zero.

A cherry tree at Elkin, N. C., is said to measure twenty-one feet in circumference.

The Croton aqueduct in New York surpasses all modern engineering efforts of this kind.

Before the War of Independence all the colonies, which afterward became States, contained slaves.

Place five hundred earths like ours side by side, yet Saturn's outermost ring could easily enclose them.

On the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, with the natural result that almost every one gets married.

In manufacturing occupations the average life of soap-boilers is the highest, and that of grindstone-makers the lowest.

The registry fee is reduced from ten to eight cents. The fee of eight cents must be in addition to the regular postage.

A recent estimate places the amount of standing timber in the State of Washington at three hundred billion feet.

The first patent in the United States was issued July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for making pot and pearl ashes.

The Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, which is said to be the longest in the country, is four and three-quarter miles in length.

The Italians invented the term influenza in the Seventeenth century, and attributed the disease to the influence of certain planets.

The longest day in the year at Wardbury, Norway, lasts from May 21st to July 22d. In Tornes, Finland, Christmas day is only three hours in length.

Of the whole length of the Suez Canal, sixty-six miles are cuttings, fourteen have been made by dredging through the lakes, and eight miles required no labor.

Punctuation points are comparatively modern. Only the period is more than five hundred years old. The colon is reputed to date from 1485, the comma about 1520, the semicolon about 1570; the others have been gradually added.

It is estimated that in the United States the annual expenditure for public charitable institutions is fully one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, and not less than five hundred million is invested in buildings and equipments for carrying on the work of these institutions. In this estimate no account is taken of penitentiaries and jails.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Electric heaters give satisfaction.

Sir Robert Ball declares that the smallest objects that would be discernible on Mars must be as large as London.

It is claimed that an electric plant has been discovered in India, which will influence a magnetic needle twenty-five feet distant.

Pipes of cement, in which wire netting is imbedded, are manufactured in Berlin. The wire netting is intended to greatly increase the strength of the pipes against bursting, so that they are well adapted for water conduits.

A new use for aluminum is mentioned by a French paper. It consists in inserting a thin plate of the metal between the two soles of a shoe, with the object of preventing the penetration of dampness, while retaining the warmth of the foot.

There is a point near the famous Stony Cave, in the Catskill Mountains, where ice may be found on any day in the year. This locality is locally known as the Notch, and is walled in by steep mountains, some of which are more than 3,000 feet high.

According to a French investigator the production of smoke does not result in an important waste of fuel. Even where the smoke is purposely made as dense as possible, he says that the waste of combustible material is less than 1 1/2 per cent. He considers that the best method of reducing the smoke to a minimum is to burn it by providing for its being mixed with very hot gases.

Russia has tried an experiment with aluminum shoes for cavalry horses. A few horses in the Finland Dragoons were shod with one aluminum shoe and three iron shoes each, the former being on the forefoot in some cases, and on the hind in others. The experiments lasted six weeks, and showed that the aluminum shoes lasted longer and preserved the foot better than the iron ones. No aluminum shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing. These horses were worked over hard and very stony ground. The most important fact of all is that aluminum horse-shoes are only one-third to one-fourth the weight of iron shoes.

Great Reduction in Winter Goods.

A big cut in prices of Winter Goods that must be cleared out to make way for our Large Spring purchases. Call and be convinced that you can buy a Winter OVERCOAT or SUIT for less money than ever before. For the next 30 days we will show you genuine

BARGAINS.

Our Line is smaller than it was, although there is still a large Stock to select from. Don't miss the opportunity to secure a BARGAIN from the old OLD RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE of

D. LOWENBERG.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

The Thompson

GRASS

LOOK



Wheelbarrow

SEEDER.

AT IT,

Windy weather does not affect its work.

TIME and MONEY are saved by the use of this machine. TIME, because seeding can be done when you are ready: MONEY, because no seed is lost or wasted.

IT IS NO EXPERIMENT, BUT A PROVEN SUCCESS.

The price places it within the reach of all. Can you afford to be without one? WE THINK NOT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

D. W. KITCHEN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE RELIABLE CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE

Comes to the front with the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

MAKING AND FITTING

OF THE.

Best, the newest and Most Stylish, Lowest in Price; and to prove Satisfaction is our Endeavor

The best value for Money is to buy your

Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Trunks and Valises of

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Corner of Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

UNEXCELLED CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Largest Clothing and Hat House in Columbia and Montour Counties

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa. The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth \$200 to \$300 per year at Willow Grove. Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two country store stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power plant, mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place. By M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SALE REGISTER.

A free notice is given under this head, of all sales for which bills are printed at this office. A date can be fixed now, and bills printed later, and the notice will stand until the day of sale.

MARCH 14th.—Messrs. Fisher and Knecht will sell valuable Personal Property on the premises in Main township, near the old Felling Mill, on Tuesday, March 14th at 10 o'clock A. M. Horses, Cows, Hogs, Hog and farming implements.

MARCH 20.—A. B. Johnson, agent, will sell personal property consisting of horses, cows, farm utensils, pigs, furniture, grain in the ground &c., in Scott township near Espy, at 10 a. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONS DESIRING TO SECURE THE SERVICES of John S. Williams for spring sales should make arrangements soon, as he is fast filling up his dates.

FOR SALE.—THE C. M. HESS FARM. FORMERLY owned by Grier Quick at Rupert, for sale by J. H. MAIZE, Agent.

FOR SALE.—A SQUARE BEAVER STOVE, double heater, with pipe &c. complete. Reason for selling, owner has put in a hot air furnace. Inquire of Dr. S. B. ARMENT, Bloomsburg, 3-10-11.

TO RENT, TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of Rawlings building. Inquire of J. G. Wells, Bloomsburg, 2-24-11.

FOR RENT A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS with dining room and kitchen, suitable for man and wife. Also one or two single rooms. Immediate possession given. Inquire of L. T. SHARPLESS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale or rent the hotel in Orangeville known as the Heckman House. Also offers 23 acres of land in Scott township. For terms etc. inquire of Albert Heckman, Orangeville, 10-14-10.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES, at the COLUMBIAN office, 11.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES AND NOTE BOOKS OF ALL kinds at the COLUMBIAN office, 11.

MUSIC LESSONS.—CHAR. F. B. WELLS, FOR THE past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

FOR SALE.—THE RUPERT HOTEL, FORMERLY owned by W. H. Tubbs, desirable for terms call on or write to J. H. MAIZE, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. 12-24-11.

GOOD FARM OF 74 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS. Between Buck Horn and Jersey, in Lemock township. For sale by J. H. MAIZE, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 1-13-11.

FARM FOR RENT.—A VALUABLE FARM for rent in Centre township. Apply at this office. Possession given April 1st, 1891. Feb. 24-11.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

A lot of new notes of the sharpest kind have just been printed and are for sale at this office. Also common receipts, estate receipts, and collectors' receipts, neatly bound in books of 25, 50 and 100. 11.

FOR SALE BILLS.

A lot of new cuts have been added to our already large stock, for printing sale bills. They include houses, furniture, horses, cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, stoves, farm implements, wagons, &c. Persons contemplating sales should call and see samples of posters, and get our prices. A free notice is given in the paper for every bill printed here. 11.

DRUNKENNESS, or the LIQUOR HABIT, Cured at Home in Ten Days by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-21-11 yr.

Deeds, mortgages and note books of all kinds at the COLUMBIAN office, 11.

Travelers

Don't forget that our tickets are the best for visitors to the *Columbian Exposition*—covering, as they do, accidents of all kinds on the trains, in the streets, in the hotels, and in the Exhibition grounds. Tickets and all forms of Life and Accident, and Fire Insurance Policies issued by J. H. MAIZE, Agent for the Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Office in Lockard's Building, corner Main and Centre Sts. Bloomsburg, Pa. 1-13-3 mos.

Do you lack faith and love health? Let us establish your faith and restore your health with DeWitt's Sarsaparilla. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-11.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver, Impaired digestion, gout, bilious headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, Catarrhes, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood, Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee.—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" Free—Consultation Free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Electricity in the Country.

The following editorial from the Philadelphia Press of last Sunday, hits the nail on the head, and it is worthy of careful perusal. Just now it is especially commended to the Town Council of Bloomsburg. Applications have been and are likely to be made to it, for valuable franchises, and before action is taken measures should be decided upon, by which the municipality will be not only protected, but amply compensated. No hasty action should be taken. The Press says:

"Every one who keeps up with the news of the day must be aware of the great number of projects now on foot for the extension of electric railways into the country. The newspapers are frequently compelled to chronicle the formation of new companies and the Legislatures in some States are burdened with applications for charters. Only a few days ago a charter was issued at Harrisburg for the longest electric railway in the State. It is to run from Scranton to Northumberland, traversing five counties and having a length of nearly 100 miles. Ohio has several such projects on foot, and capitalists are eagerly seeking the investments encouraged by the success which has attended those already built.

It is in New England, however, that the greatest expansion, in this direction is seen. Lines radiating from all the large cities and the suburban towns are proposed. One is intended to connect Boston with Concord, N. H., by running through the Merrimac Valley and taking in the intervening towns. It will probably be extended to the White Mountains. The groups of villages in the central and western part of Massachusetts are also planning electric circuits that will connect a number of towns and communities. The Connecticut Legislature is so besieged with applications for charters that it has been compelled to appoint a special committee on the subject. Vermont and New Hampshire are likewise the home of many similar schemes to supply rural neighborhoods with electric railways.

There is much to be said in favor of this rapid extension of traction by electricity. It opens up a means of communication between nearby places long desired. The steam railroad is too expensive for such purposes there not being enough traffic and freight to pay for the building and operation. But an electric road can be built cheaply and operated economically. It offers cheap and quick transit and by penetrating neighborhoods that have known nothing but the stage coach or the farmer's wagon relieves that monotony and isolation that are among the chief objections to rural life. As it is the intention to run light freight cars on many of these roads for carrying farm produce to market they will become a direct aid to production and will increase the value of every acre of land in the neighborhood they drain.

All this and much in addition can be said in favor of the extension of electric roads in the country. But there is another side also. There is a probability that many communities in their eagerness to obtain rapid transit in this way may give away valuable privileges which they will regret when too late. This side of the case is well presented in the annual report of the New Hampshire Railroad Commissioners. After stating that steam railroads are compelled to buy their right of way, construct bridges, roadbeds and fences, the report proceeds to ask if there is any reason why electric railroads should not do the same. They propose to do exactly the same kind of a business, carry passengers and freight, and why, the Commissioners inquire, should the electric "be given exclusive and very valuable rights and privileges in the highways to the discomfort and damage of the public?"

This is a question which every community and every Legislature should ask itself before it gives away privileges that it will be difficult or impossible to recover. The country can

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

learn a valuable lesson from the cities in this matter. Many of the latter were so eager to obtain rapid transit within their limits by means of street cars and communication with other cities by steam railroads that they recklessly voted away rights which they now vainly regret. This ought to be a warning to rural communities. Electric railways along their highways will undoubtedly help them in many ways, but on the other hand these roads are likely to return a good profit and they should not be given rights for which they can afford to pay. There should be reciprocity in this matter."

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CONNECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb.	24
Eggs per dozen	22
Lard per lb.	14
Ham per pound	18
Pork, whole, per pound	07 to 08
Beef, quarter, per pound	06 to 08
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Corn ears " "	.60
Oats " "	.45
Rye " "	.80
Buckwheat flour per 100	2.40
Wheat flour per bbl.	5.00
Hay per ton	12.00
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to .35
Cranberries per qt.	.12
Tallow per lb.	.08
Shoulder " "	.15
Side meat " "	.09
Vinegar, per qt.	.08
Dried apples per lb.	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.18
Raspberries	.18
Cow Hides per lb.	.03
Steer " "	.05
Calf Skin	.40 to .50
Sheep pelts	.90
Shelled corn per bus.	.65
Corn meal, cwt.	2.00
Bran	1.25
Chop	1.25
Middlings	1.25
Chickens per lb.	.12
Turkeys " "	.14
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.50
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

New York Markets.

Reported by Palmer, Rivenburg & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants in Fruits and Produce, 106 Reade Street, New York.

Mar. 6th, 1893.

The week opens with clear cold weather, market active on all lines. Apples, Spitz large bbls., \$3.50 @ \$4.00, Greenings, fancy, \$3.50 @ \$4.50, Baldwins, \$3.00 @ \$3.50, Spies, \$3.00 @ \$4.00, Cranberries, Jersey boxes, \$2.50 @ \$3.00, Potatoes, State Rose & Hebron, \$2.50 @ \$3.00, Burbank, \$2.50 @ \$2.75, Sweet, Vine-lands, \$4.00 @ \$5.00, other Jerseys, \$3.50 @ \$3.75, Onions white, \$4.00 @ \$5.00, yellow, \$3.50 @ \$4.00 red, \$3.25 @ \$3.50 cabbage, \$8.00 @ \$10.00, New Butter, creamery, 27 @ 28c, dairy extras, 24 @ 25c, firsts, 22 @ 23c, dairy firkins, 25 @ 26c, Old Butter 24 @ 25c, Eggs, 19c, Live Poultry, Fowls, 11c, chickens, 10 @ 10 1/2c, Turkeys 12 @ 13c, ducks pair, 75 @ \$1.00, geese, \$1.25 @ \$1.50, Dressed Poultry, Turkeys, 15 @ 16c, Phila. chickens, 16 @ 18c, chickens nearby 13 @ 14c, fowls, 12 @ 13c, ducks, 12 @ 14c, geese, 7 @ 12c, Capons, 20 @ 22c, Rabbits, 25 @ 30c, Calves, country dressed, choice, 10 @ 10 1/2c, fair to good, 8 1/2 @ 10c, Spring lambs, alive, \$4.00 @ \$9.00, dressed, \$8.00 @ \$9.00, fair, \$4.00 @ \$7.00, Pork, 10 @ 11c, Evap. Apples, 10 @ 11c, Raspberries, 23 @ 24c, Beans marrow, \$2.40 @ \$2.50, medium, \$1.10 @ \$1.20, white kidney, \$2.50 @ \$2.70, red, \$2.80 @ \$3.00, Hay, \$1.85 @ 90c, \$2.75 @ 80c, Straw, 60 @ 70c, Honey, 12 @ 15c, Maple sugar, 7 @ 8c, Syrup, 65 @ 75c.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond,

Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Knechell,

Conway, Ark.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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In every respect is the assortment of

SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES

suitable for Wedding presents and general use, just received. This is the universal verdict of all who have looked at it.

Everybody invited to call and see the fine display.

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MARKET SQUARE GALLERY,

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Headquarters for fine Photographs and Crayons. Copying and enlarging done in our artistic manner. All negatives made by Roshon are preserved and duplicates can be had at any time at reduced rates.

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Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.



The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 80c. a BOTTLE. The only sure cure for Cough, Sore all pain. Makes walking easy. 10c. at Druggists. 2-24-11 yr.

\$30.00 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES for "SCHEPP'S Photographs of the World," the greatest book on earth; costing \$100.00; retail at \$3.25.

SCHEPP'S cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Tex., has cleared \$711 in 9 PHOTOGRAPHS. ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., \$23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, New York, \$101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only \$1.00. Books on Credit. Freight paid. Ad. of the WORLD. Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 208 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 9-30-10.

Goitre or "Big Neck" cured. Permanently. Send for Circular and price of medicine to Mrs. E. F. LLOYD, Bellefontaine, O. 2-10-11.

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CERTAIN CROUP CURE

For the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Bronchitis. Contains no opium. Cures in 10 minutes. 20 cts. A. P. HOXSIE, Buffalo, N. Y. M'F. 2-10-11.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Newer quality than any other brand, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2-24-11 yr.

Improve your stock by getting a setting of Barred or White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from fine birds at \$1.50 per 13, or \$2.50 per 26. Address, W. B. German, Millville, : : Penna.

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HATTERS &
FURNISHERS.
Rawlings Building,
BLOOMSBURG, - - PA.

Will open about April 1st.

CALL AT
W. H. MOORE'S
NEW READY PAY STORE.

Corner of Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

We have just received a new stock of Ladies', Gents' Misses', Youths and Childrens' Shoes. Don't fail to see our \$2.00 shoe for Ladies. We are closing out our old stock of Boots and Shoes at a Bargain. Our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Tubs, Buckets, and Table and Floor Oil Cloths is complete.

Come and see us. NO trouble to show Goods. You will find our prices as low as in any town in the State.